4. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 1, wherein the vector encoding the polypeptide possesses a polyadenylation sequence at the C-terminal end of the detection sequence.

5. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 1, wherein the vector encoding the polypeptide possesses a strong promoter at the 5' end of the DNA sequence encoding the polypeptide.

6. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 5, wherein the strong promoter is selected from the group consisting of strong eucaryotic promoters, in particular the elongation factor 1α promoter or the cytomegalovirus promoter.

7 (Cancelled).

8. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 1, wherein the DNA encoding the polypeptide is introduced into the animal in step (b) using a gene gun.

9. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 1, wherein the animal employed in step (b) is a mouse, a rat or a rabbit.

10. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 1, wherein in step (b), a genetic adjuvant is administered in addition to the DNA encoding the polypeptide.

11. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 10, wherein the genetic adjuvant is a cytokine expression vector which increases antibody production.

12. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 1, wherein suitable cells from an animal which has been immunized in accordance with step (b) are used for preparing hybridoma cells for forming monoclonal antibodies.